

Public Address

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"a voice in the wilderness"

NEW RESIDENCES TO FILL GAP

Expansion to chop student housing

by MARCUS R. KUNIAN and JOHN SKINNER



THEIR DAYS ARE NUMBERED... these houses on the east side of Peel Street are slated for demolition within the next five years as University Centre expansion starts. The new addition will occupy about half the block between McGregor and Sherbrooke.

Widespread building expansion over the next five years is expected to eliminate the living quarters of hundreds of students on the east side of Peel Street, university expansion officials announced recently.

Dr. C.A. Winkler, Vice-Principal (Planning and Development), said in an interview several boarding houses and apartment buildings on Peel between 3503 and 3459 are to be expropriated by the university for an addition to the University Centre. Construction, which will also affect two men's and two women's fraternity houses, will be completed "hopefully within five years."

Dr. Winkler said immediate expansion plans also call for a men's residence and a new wing for Royal Victoria College.

He said students displaced by the Union expansion will be able to move into one of the new residences or find housing through the Senate Lodgings Committee. "Frankly, those who do not desire one of these services offered by the university will just have to get along as best they can," he said.

"The Lodgings Committee under the chairmanship of Dean

C.D. Solin has been trying to find as much accommodation as possible for students. We would like to see the functions of this committee expanded greatly.

"The trouble is, much of the good and excellent accommodation has been two to three miles from the university on Metro and bus lines. The students don't seem to want to be living outside walking distance from the university.

"We'll keep trying but do the students want this type of housing? we hope Burkart's committee on housing will give us some ideas in this area.

The Students' Council Housing Committee under External Vice-president Richard Burkart has met three times with university officials. Burkart said he expects to present a report within a month "and we are going to hire an architect within two months to submit plans for a co-op residence structure."

Many units, low rent

Tentative plans call for a building with from 160 to 240 units. The exact number of units will depend on the lowest possible per capita cost. Burkart said he saw \$75 as the maximum monthly rent per unit.

However, Dr. Winkler said a student co-op project could not expect to receive financial aid from the provincial government.

"As soon as anyone departs from conventional type residence construction the government won't give any help.

"Several years ago we could submit residential building requests to Quebec and have them approved almost automatically. However the government has recently established very tough building guidelines."

Government requirements for university residence buildings allow 230 square feet per student and buildings may not be constructed at costs exceeding \$16 per square foot.

Dr. Winkler pointed out that new government policy considers residential and academic building requests on an equal basis.

"This has been our trouble. Our academic needs are so acute that we've had to give our academic needs top priorities."

Academic expansion plans call for completion of construction on the new MacLennan Library and new buildings for the seriously cramped faculties of Educa-

tion and Dentistry. The faculties of geography and mathematics will be housed in another building and the physics, meteorology and marine science departments will occupy a fifth building.

Also in desperate need of a new home is the Faculty of Music. The faculty currently occupies two old houses on Redpath Street W. When the temperature drops, the students' rehearsal centre on McTavish Street becomes too cold to use.

"If I could take some of our students around the campus and show them the working condi-

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Trevick mum on union addition

In an interview with **Public Address**, last Friday, Internal Affairs Vice-president Dan Trevick refused to comment on proposed expansion of the University Centre.

Trevick said: "I'm not going to give you any information. There's only one man around here who knows as much about it as I do and he's going to be my successor."

"I'm running a campaign now and any information will be given out by Bill McNamara during the election campaign."

Trevick, chairman of the University Centre Committee, was adamant in his refusal to provide information for PA's report on student housing and expansion.

On Monday, PA Editor Harvey Schachter was told by Trevick that "a committee will be set up by Council" to look into pos-

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Drawbacks exist

No proof of exam trauma

by MARTIN SHAPIRO

Dr. J. G. Lohrenz, director of the McGill Health Service, says there is no evidence to prove that the present university examination system is detrimental to the mental health of students.

"I am neither for nor against the present system," Dr. Lohrenz said in an interview. "Universities have certainly been very adamant in their support of the present system, almost to the point of saying: 'this is it, brother. Sorry if it gets you all shook up', but before we jump down their throats, we must realize that it is very difficult to find a more valid method for testing thousands of people."

"Certainly the present system has its drawbacks. For one thing, it creates a great deal of tension and often excessive competitiveness, which is often promoted by the university through the publication of results in order of achievement."

"A certain amount of stress and strain is good for you and, remember, some kids complain about all kinds of exams. Just because some people are frightened by the present system, we certainly cannot overthrow it until something better comes

along. A lot of people are frightened by sex. Is that any reason to eliminate it?"

Majority can cope

Dr. Lohrenz pointed out that the vast majority of students are able to cope with examinations.

"Lots of things are stressful in life," he continued, "and to my knowledge examinations are not a hazard to mental health."

"Our entire way of life is built around stress. The complexity of our society and of the tasks which we are required to fulfill is increasing all the time."

"Nevertheless, an autocratic examination machinery can be harmful. There is a high frequency of suicides among students. Perhaps examinations have been a contributing factor."

When questioned about the use of marijuana, Dr. Lohrenz said, "I have no doubt that its use is widespread. As for the percentage of students using drug. I have no idea. There are some groups on campus in

which everyone smokes pot. There are many others who wouldn't touch the stuff with a ten foot pole."

Challenges pot use

"Although this drug has no known physical or psychological effects, I would strongly recommend against its use."

"If a pothead came to me, I would strongly challenge his use of marijuana. Besides the fact that it is against the law of the land, when the functioning of a young person is dependent upon the altering of consciousness, I would question the usefulness of that."

Dr. Lohrenz is optimistic about the future of the health service on campus.

"There has been renewed interest across the country in the need for this type of service. Our facilities have been enlarged. We could certainly use more space, but we have made definite progress in this regard."

Erratum

The article favoring campus recruiting which appeared in the last issue of **Public Address** was prepared for the Engineering Undergraduate Society executive by Second VP Ron Segal and President Jim Clift.

PA regrets any inconvenience caused to Mr. Segal and the EUS executive as a result of our failure to emphasize these facts.

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MAR 8 1968

PERIODICALS

Sandwich Theater develops actors and audiences

by MICKEY SIROTA
Sandwich Theater Co-ordinator

This year, as in the past two years, Sandwich Theater is presenting a varied programme of dramatic events with a three-fold purpose.

Actors get a chance to gain experience on an experimental arena stage; directors and technicians are able to practice with flexible facilities. Most important, student audiences are exposed to various forms of theater, capable of being presented in one hour: operetta, one act-play, and dramatic readings.

Beginning January 24, Sandwich Theater presents *Dutchman*, a one-act play by LeRoi Jones.

When a white prostitute comes face to face with a young Negro man trying to maintain middle-class white respectability, the situation becomes explosive. Jones has recently shown his bitterness toward the "hunkies" by standing trial for inciting violence during last summer's race riots in Newark, New Jersey.

Errol Sitahal and Judith Hodgson are featured in this week's Sandwich Theater production, which is directed by Hugh Nelson.

Premiere scheduled

After *Dutchman*, on January 31, Sandwich Theater presents *Warm One*, a play by Ron Hallis, the young director of the film *Toni*. *Warm One* is a strange play, an absurdist one, whose two characters are an elderly woman confined to a wheelchair, and an ex-prizefighter who carries a plumber's plunger with him at all times.

This is the North American premiere of Hallis' work, to be seen until February 5 from 1

to 2 pm at the Union's third floor theatre.

Following *Warm One*, La Dolce Vita Opera Company returns to Sandwich Theater with an hour of do-it-yourself Gilbert and Sullivan, beginning February 6.

The week after that, the winner of the recently-held Player's Club-English Dept. playwriting competition will be produced. Future productions have not been scheduled as this issue of *Public Address* goes to press, but include Edward Albee's *The Zoo Story* and Arrabal's *Picnic on the Battlefield*.

The success of Sandwich Theater, despite a budget of \$10 per five-performance production, is due to a whole generation of actors and backstage people proficient in such arts as props, lighting, lights-hanging, three-week rehearsals, and setting out 120 semi-comfortable seats in 15 minutes.

The main purpose of Sandwich Theater is to develop audiences capable of appreciating English theater. Last year, a freshman came backstage after a performance of *The Room*, and asked if the author, Harold Pinter, went to McGill.

This sort of situation is possible in a city where English theater is so scarce that some students have never seen a play performed in their own language. It is hoped that freshman, and others, now know who Pinter is, and who Ghelrode, Ionesco, and Menotti are.

McGill Flying Club

Slipping the surly bonds

by MARCEL STRIGBERGER

I had never before felt so unwanted by my mother as the day she told me that the McGill Flying Club had called and wanted me to go up in a single engine plane to do a story.

But I wasn't afraid. I was terrified. The highest I'd ever been before was the Westmount Lookout. In fact I hate flying so much that every morning the first thing I do in my room is throw darts at a picture of Orville Wright.

There I was the next day, inside that mosquito waving goodbye to all. I think the plane was one of the older models. I found a newspaper under the seat with the headline: "Warm Welcome Anticipated for Crown Prince Tomorrow at Sarajevo".

Then the pilot stepped in. He told me his name was Arthur and there was nothing to worry about; he was also a graduate

of the School of Divinity. I wondered then whether he had received his training from the Flying Nun. Now I understood what they meant by "Number One to the Son".

I asked "What's our altitude going to be?"

He said "Fifteen thousand feet... sixteen thousand over Pointe St. Charles."

And we were off. In a few minutes we were flying high over Montreal. Things were getting better too. I finally managed to close the door. We couldn't have been flying too high yet because when we were over McGill I was able to make out the forms of people slipping on the sidewalk in front of the Union.

ried though. He started whistling. I asked "That sounds familiar, what is it?"

He smiled. "Theme from 'Gone with the Wind.'"

Happy landing

Then Arthur did something that made my hair stand up. He handed me a parachute. He began, "You count to ten then pull the string".

I said "Yeah. But I don't know too much about these things. I'm in Arts."

He answered "O.K. So you count to five."

This was too much; but it had to be done. And anyway I did have some experience with parachutes. I saw "The Longest Day" twice. And with a bit of luck I might have landed on top of R.V.C.

But suddenly things cleared up and we found ourselves back safely at the airport. Right now you're probably asking yourself "Is it that exciting?"

Or you may always have had an interest in flying be it for sport, career, travel, or to get a crack at the Red Baron.

Well here it comes. The McGill Flying Club has organized a ten week ground school which will meet in McConnell Engineering room 304 Monday evenings, from 7 to 9 pm starting Jan. 22. This course is a prerequisite for future flying lessons and will save you time. Among other things covered in the course are air-manship, engine handling, theory of flight, and of course weather.

This course by the way, is given mostly by pilots, former and current members of the McGill Flying Club. Now here's the climax. This course is free. And you're welcome regardless of faculty or sex, even Arts. The only prerequisite is interest. So why don't you crash in on the club next Monday evening?

Aircraft and the MTC

Arthur started telling me that there was nothing to flying. He told me that in Canada the number of private license holders was steadily increasing. And why not? As he said, "Did you know that a Cessna 172 overhauled costs only about four thousand dollars, or one year's worth of rides to and from school on the M.T.C.?" And to take your pilot's test, all you need is a short ground school course plus 35 hours experience in the air. He added that if a certain number of people joined the McGill Flying Club, one of the aircraft companies would donate a small plane to the club.

Suddenly the weather took a turn for the worse. Wind, snow: it looked like the whole town was drinking Fresca.

I said "Let's turn back." He looked at me. "Which way's back?"

I knew I should have taken the bus. Arthur didn't look wor-

Expansion...

(Continued from page 1)

tions for some of our faculty members, they would more clearly understand our problems."

Math in a broom closet

The mathematics department has been one of those faculties hit hard by the building crisis. All records, two secretaries and administrative members of the department are forced to share one 265 square foot room in the McConnell Engineering Building. Room for a badly-needed third secretary is not to be found.

Dr. Winkler summed up the whole problem as a lack of money.

"If I had the money I'd build everything tomorrow."

Trevick...

(Continued from page 1)

sible Union expansion, and that there had been no action in this area as yet

Forty-eight hours earlier, PA had learned from Dr. Carl Winkler that "early last December" Trevick had given him a list of University Centre Committee members. The committee included Trevick (Chmn), Bill McNamara and Harvey Schachter.

Winkler pointed out that the Committee's job was two-fold: (1) find immediate solutions for problems in the existing University Centre and (2) establish the long-range needs for an expanded union.

According to Winkler, this committee "is supposed to have a detailed report ready by January 31, 1968."

Committee member Harvey Schachter, who, previous to Dr. Winkler's incidental disclosure, had not been informed as to the existence of the committee or of his membership on it, expressed doubt as to the possibility of having the report ready on time.

M.R.K.



WILL NOT BE MISSED... student hovels like this are due to go by the boards when the University Centre begins to spread out west towards Peel Street. However, new residences are expected to house dispossessed students.

Public Address.

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PA talks to Stan Gray

Activist Prof lets loose

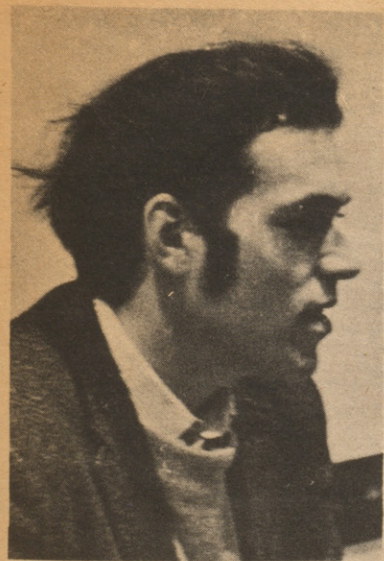
Stan Gray is chairman of Students for a Democratic University. A graduate of McGill and Oxford, Mr. Gray is in his first year as a lecturer in Political Science. He is 23.

PA—Do you feel that your position as a lecturer is inconsistent with your role in campus affairs?

G—Certainly not. I see no reason why faculty people shouldn't be just as interested in reforming the university and making it a more democratic institution . . . Unfortunately its often the case that the students are the only ones taking the lead in reforming the university. Surely its in the best interests of faculty members to participate with them in this process.

PA—Do you see SDU as causing reforms at McGill, or merely getting others actively participating in the reform movement? Is SDU the gunpowder or just the spark?

G—Ideally of course, it is the Students' Council as representative of the Students' Union that should be taking on the role of taking action towards advancing their interests and making certain basic democratic changes. But of course we know that the Students' Council is not a syndicalist student group at the present time and therefore what SDU is trying to do is bring about a basic change in the thinking of McGill students so that we can have an effective student syndicalist council and a very effective and radical students union. So while a great deal of reform and democratization is possible, we are effectively blocked by our Students' Council which is playing more and more of an 'Uncle Tom' role vis à vis the Administration; they seem to be satisfied with token representation on committees and talking behind closed doors with the Administration. They never try to engage in real negotiations from a position of power, and they avoid all public confrontations when they are most needed. For example, last November we had a case of clear provocation by the Administration and a threat to the autonomy of the Students' Society; it was left to SDU to organize and lead the students to act against the Administration to protect their rights, advance their interests and force a good number of reforms.



"We could bring the administration to its knees"

PA—In the campus-wide opinion poll held in November, on the second question, the campus rejected a strike almost 4-1. Was this a campus rebuff to the SDU philosophy?

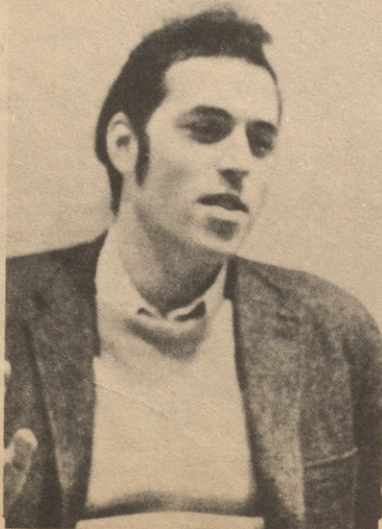
G—No, it wasn't a campus rebuff to the SDU philosophy. Two points are relevant here. Firstly, the results of the poll would have been very different had it been taken during the week of the confrontation itself, because a strike, being the ultimate weapon in the students' arsenal, can only be brought off while the issue is hot. And secondly, there were nearly 1300 students who did vote for a student strike, which is certainly a fantastic improvement over what it was at McGill last year or the years before. It was significant that 1300 said 'yes, now we are prepared to take strike action . . . we'll be prepared for next year.'

PA—Is the student strike the ultimate weapon against an Administration?

G—Well, it's the ultimate weapon students have available, but its also very effective . . . it

works. I think that this is one of the lessons that came out of the entire week of confrontation that we engaged in last November. If three or four hundred students staging a sit-in could bring about the concessions we managed to get, then think what twelve thousand students acting collectively could do . . . we could bring the Administration to its knees.

PA—Just what concessions are you referring to?



"We're not as controlled by outside groups as the administration is."

G—For the first time in history one of the Senate Committee's hearings was opened as a result of our sit-in. The two Administration people on the Disciplinary Committee withdrew, and two voting student members were called for. They acceded to SDU's request for a Tripartite Commission to revise the university structure. Also, we were able to effectively paralyze the University's disciplinary process, i.e., they couldn't expel these students quickly as they wanted to, in fact they haven't yet touched Fekete, and no decision has been given on Allnutt and Fournier.

PA—Is violence inevitable in campus demonstrations?

G—No. It depends on the reaction of the Administration. I know of no cases where violence has ever been inaugurated by the protestors themselves. In almost every case, violence is provoked when the Administration brings cops on campus. When they begin to use nightsticks on people, or mace gas like they do in the U.S., that's when the violence starts.

PA—What happened during the days just before the 'break-in'?

G—On Monday, Nov. 6, SDU published a paper, "This Paper Contains Obscene Libel." It had a very important effect in shifting people over to our position and making fools of the Administration. We also challenged the Administration to take action against the thirty-one students and faculty who put the paper out . . . something they haven't dared do. On Tuesday, we organized a protest rally in the Union ballroom which had about 800-1,000 students and then marched to the Administration Building where the trial was to have taken place. A crowd of about 600 outside the building demanded that Robertson come out and justify his position to us. He then asked that a few of us come inside and speak with him, to hear what we wanted. We did, and talked to him for an hour and he informed us that he would not make any concessions or change his position in anyway. He did inform us that the charges had been changed from obscene libel to violating acceptable standards of decency . . . We came out from our meeting with Dr. Robertson and informed the crowd of what what happened. The crowd was incensed at the insensitivity of the Administration and their arrogance toward student protest and they then broke into the building and commenced a sit-in on the bottom floor. Dr. Robertson at one point came down to speak to the students to explain his position. He was booed and very strongly criticized by a number of students, and he very quickly left. Let's get one thing clear. There were also splits in the Administration. Certainly, from the information I received Dr. Robertson was clearly in the minority among the top echelon of the University. Many members of the

Administration were opposed to Dr. Robertson's course of action . . .

PA—Who, specifically?

G—I don't want to endanger their jobs so I will not comment. I have great sympathy for these men, I do not want to do anything to hurt them. They pressured Robertson to drop the charges and although it became evident that he was in a very small minority he just kept on going right ahead, largely to save face. He's very concerned with his image and his ego. I think that I shall give three or four reasons for the Administration's actions. Firstly, and this is clear from Dr. Robertson's statements, he himself is very much offended by four letter words and the essential imagery involved, and he thought something had to be done about the whole thing; he's very much in the Victorian age and out of touch with the students and the morality of the current generation as well as most of the academic community. The second was the campaign in the mass media, particularly Pat Burns. Thirdly, I have no doubt that the University authorities were receiving a lot of phone calls from McGill alumni and corporations who longed for the good old days and wanted to know what kind of a university Robertson was running anyhow and get these dirty kids. And finally, put it this way, they didn't have any compunction against acting against the students because they don't like the McGill Daily.

PA—On Wednesday night, SDU decided to withdraw official support from the sit-in and end official participation. Why?

G—We thought the sit-in as a tactic had succeeded and had reached the optimum point as far as concessions we thought we could get from the Administration, and we had decided that the next step to get the Administration to drop its charges against the students would be a student strike, so we thought we would end the sit-in and start a large scale campaign for a strike.

PA—Do you ever worry about outside people gaining control of SDU sponsored or initiated actions?

G—I don't particularly worry about this because the people who go on these demonstrations and the McGill students know what they're doing. They have minds and are not easily swayed by anybody who comes in. We're not as controlled by outside groups as the Administration is.

PA—As for your arrest, you were later acquitted, do you feel you were "fingering" by the Administration?

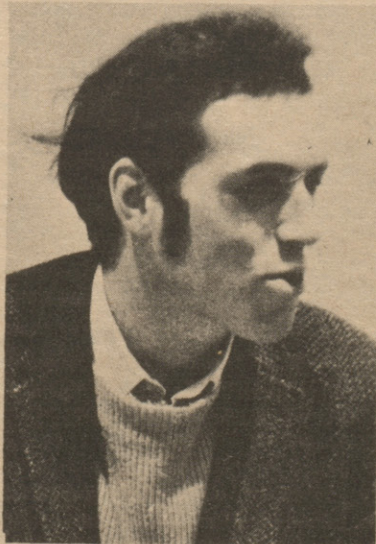
G—It's hard to say, I simply know I was fingered. Whether it was by the police or the Administration I can't be sure.

PA—What are SDU's plans for the rest of the year in the area of the Boll-weevils article?

G—The campaign is certainly not over. Should the Administration try any type of harsh penalization against Allnutt and Fournier, they'll be in for a hell of a lot of trouble on this campus.

PA—What other areas will SDU be active in this year?

G—Certainly in the area of open meetings of all University Committees. It is very important that students be aware of the decisions that are being made. And when meetings are open decisions tend to be made for the benefit of the persons affected rather than the persons making the de-



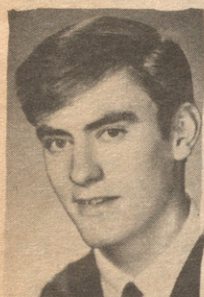
"Our own Students' Council is playing an 'Uncle Tom' role."

cisions. These public justifications are very important. The Administration's argument is that if you open meetings, the decisions will be made in secret before-hand. That's not a very nice comment on the way the Administration runs its affairs.

Should students break this law:

"Every one commits an offence who knowingly, without lawful justification or excuse, ... offers to sell, advertises, publishes an advertisement of, or has for sale any means, instruction, medicine, drug or article intended or represented as a method of preventing conception or causing abortion or miscarriage..."

Section 150 (2) c, Canadian Criminal Code



The pill has its dangers

by RONALD ESTEY

Students' Council rep, Medicine

The legal code in Canada is such that the individuals working in the conception control information centre may be prosecuted. Many students are willing to break existing laws, and even face prosecution, if it will focus attention on what they consider to be an unjust law. All students working in the centre should be fully aware of the laws, a copy of which should be posted in the centre.

I personally believe that the present laws with regard to conception control information dispersal should be changed, to allow for greater accessibility of this information to the public. The Students' Council should have passed a motion in this regard, and sent it to the Houses of Parliament. Only by presenting our opinions to the people who can change our criminal code can the ultimate goals of the project be realized. I personally believe that a significant proportion of our nation's esteemed representatives may have availed themselves of conception control information.

Under the existing law, it requires only one person to report the centre's illegal activities to the authorities, and the police would have no other course than to make an arrest.

The reasons why I did not totally endorse the motion in Council to set up this information centre were not based on the moral issues involved. My philosophy is that knowledgeable individuals can make their own decisions about certain moral issues. Certain institutions, such as religious organizations and family groups have codes with regard to conception which they feel their members should follow. Such groups should be invited to make their particular points of view available to the information centre. This would provide a wider range of information and perhaps acquaint students with outlooks of which they were previously unaware. It would also mean that the proposed booklet to be published by the Conception Control Committee would not have to deal with moral issues.

If a booklet is to be made available to students, a priority should be placed on information of a medical nature. Since entering medical school I have often been approached by students with questions concerning conception control. Unfortunately, I felt obliged to give advice, rather than direct answers to their questions. My attitude was not based on a religious or legal motive, but because even after an intensive study of certain mechanism of conception control, I did not feel qualified to answer these questions. My education had been sufficient for me to realize that unqualified answers can lead to unwanted pregnancy, and perhaps even to death. My advice has always been to consult a reputable physician.

At least three of the present forms of conception control definitely require medical examinations, and advice, if they are to be safely effective. Unfortunately, people often bypass the important medical examination, and in so doing expose themselves to considerable risk.

The "pill", like the x-ray, has its dangers and its limitations. Physicians will therefore prescribe the "pill" only to individuals who have undergone a medical examination, or whose medical history is known.

My personal suggestions with regard to the centre are thus as follows:

- 1) A motion should be presented at the next meeting of the Student's Council that will lead to a presentation of McGill student views with regard to the laws relating to contraception control. This should be done before the information centre is set up.

- 2) All the centre's procedures should be checked by a qualified physician before they go into effect.

- 3) Those sections of the Criminal Code pertaining to the activities of the centre should be posted in the centre.

- 4) The proposed booklet should deal only in a general way with regard to conception control measures, and emphasize the dangers and limitations involved, and the necessity of competent medical advice.

- 5) A list of qualified physicians be provided.

- 6) All recipients of information should be given the name and address of their local member of Parliament, so that if they desire to suggest reform of the existing laws, they can contact the people who can best effect this move.

Let's face it - McGill students copulate

by PETER FOSTER

Founder, Birth Control Committee



On January 18, 1968, the Student's Council of McGill University passed a motion re-affirming that the McGill student has a right to any birth control device he may require. Council went on to establish a committee to deal with the topic of contraception as it related to the McGill student. Among other things the committee was directed to establish an information centre and compile a handbook, for the purpose of distributing to the McGill student information about contraceptive methods and devices.

How is this possible? Why did Council see fit to break the laws of the land especially in as strict a case as this?

It is time that several prevalent McGill myths were destroyed. Apart from several misconceptions (so to speak) about birth control devices and their effectiveness, there are a couple that are unique to McGill. For example, at a council meeting on Nov. 22, Martin Dreyer (Music) referred to "the old dragons at the Health Service"! In fact, the Health Service appears to be one hundred per cent cooperative to students looking for birth control information and devices.

Then of course, there is the legend about Miss Helen C. Reynolds Warden of R.V.C., and Dean of Women. While the rumors may have some basis in fact, Miss Reynolds did say that she would not oppose the establishment of a campus birth control clinic.

Let's face the facts. McGill students copulate; nothing short of physical isolation is going to stop them. And personally I don't want to.

But ignorance is dangerous. Lack of knowledge about the pill's side effects can lead to serious illness; lack of knowledge about the proper use of devices can lead to unwanted pregnancy.

Estimates on the abortion rate in Canada range up to 300,000 per year. Many of these are students. Ever since Don Kingsbury, of the Math Department began writing periodic outbursts in the McGill Daily about the abortion laws, he has been literally besieged by tearful girls in need of help.

Many of these pregnancies, and subsequent illegal abortions, with their dangers, would not have happened if the girls had access to birth control information.

It is necessary to clear up the misconceptions and the ignorance right away. It's time to straighten out the facts, once and for all.

But, must we break a law? If everyone who disagreed with a law were to break it, what would happen to order in our society? Sometimes it is necessary to abide by unjust or outdated laws, in order to preserve the overall good of our society. Rather than openly break the law, we must work from within to have it changed.

Besides, is it really necessary to break the law openly in Council like this? Aren't there other ways of informing the campus? We could set up a Birth Control Club, with dues and a voluntary membership, or some such thing.

First, it is the responsibility of Council to act according to the needs of the students. If the student needs birth control information and devices, it is the duty of Council to do all it can to provide him with this. A club would not have the financial resources of the Student's Council to make information distribution effective.

As for the duty of the citizen to abide by the laws of the land, I can see this only as an easy way to rationalize an evasion of responsibility. It is easily seen that there at least two means of changing a law which is blatantly out of date, or harmful. One is in line with the reactionary argument already presented — i.e., to work quietly within the established structure and through pressure on the government, have the law rescinded or altered in the House of Commons.

The other way is to challenge the validity of the law by deliberately ignoring it in an open and organized fashion.

The obvious advantage of the second method is that the harm done by the law can be undone immediately, rather than five or ten years from now when the law is eventually changed.

This is what is happening in this case. At the University of Toronto, in September, 1967, Birth Control information was distributed to coeds by the Students' Council. Last week at University of Victoria, an entire page of Birth Control Information was printed in the campus newspaper. And now, at McGill, the Students' Council has established a Birth Control Committee, and plans to distribute information "on a mass level". And for those who are still skeptical, it must be pointed out that this move is not as daring as it seems. The relevant section of the Criminal Code is under revision by a committee of the House of Commons right now, and, no doubt, changes will be introduced soon (i.e. within ten years or so). In Montreal alone, there are eight operative family planning organizations. Three are sponsored directly by the City of Montreal; all receive Federal and Provincial funds.

Consider the odds. When you weigh the legal problems against the moral issue, your answer will probably be the same as Council's.